Defence of the Canal.

to prove that a different rule of law would

WRECKED NEAR SKAGUAY.

The City of Topeka Dricen Ashore

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 17:- The steamhip City of Topeka lies a total wreck on

Sullivan Island, Lynn Canal, two hours

and a half run from Skaguay. "One Eyed

on Sullivan Ising

PRICE ONE CENT.

AMERICA TOO GRASPING

A British View of Amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

The "Standard" Regards the Subject as One Demanding Soher Treatment-Willing to Make Rensonable Concessions - To Reject the Convention If Radically Changed,

LONDON. Dec. 18 .- The "Standard," which is the leading ministerial organ, again discusses the Anglo-American situation in relation to the Nicaragua Canal. It again asserts that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Convention, are not acceptable and if the convention is presented to Great Britain so amended it will necessarily be rejected, Great Britain falling back on the Ciayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Nevertheless, it sees hopes that the Government will be spared the unwelcome alternative, and contends there is not the smallest occasion for any outburst of illfeeling. The question, it says, ought to be easily susceptible in both countries of sober and rational treatment. It adds:

"For our part we are quite prepared to make all reasonable concessions to the sentiments and interests of the American people, but having full sympathy with their point of view we are entitled to ask them in return to put themselves to some extent in our place."

It contends that not only did Englishmen in 1850 and subsequently think that Great Britain had in no wise obtained the best of the agreement to the Clayton-Bulwer contract, but they have to remember the strategic advantages which the right to fertify the canal would con-fer on the United States-advantages which the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty aimed to prevent either nation from obtaining at the other's expense. For these reasons the paper considers

that the Hay-Fauncefote Treaty is a compromise which the United States compromise which the United States ought to find satisfactory, since Great Britain gets very little by it and they obtain a great deal. If they are not conobtain a great deal. It they are not con-tent Great Britain will have to rely on the former trenty and ask them to be good enough to abide by their contracts. So far as Great Britain is concerned the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty can stand indefinitely, but any suggestions looking to its modification by mutual consent will re-cele; the fullest consideration by Eng-

should be understood however, that It should be understood however, that Great Britain cannot be expected to abandon the treaty, nor is it reasonable to expect her to give up all her rights under it without any compensation. She resigned claims and possibilities in Central America in 1856, which by now might have been of inestimatable value. It should not be difficult for the Washington diplomaticat to suggest a suifable equivalent for the surrender of British privileges.

The "Standard" concludes its editorial by deploring the fact that the action of politicisms in the Senate has revived anti-English manifestations, which it had hoped were extinct. It claims that the ancient

animosities have long been forgotten here, and that all Englishmen are auxious, and, as it believes, a large proportion of Americans are, to develop the tendency toward that mutual reliance and assistance which many reconwere extinct. It claims that the ancient periled by excessive anxiety to realize the latest dream of American expansion.

THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

A Hostile Amendment to the Amnesty Bill Defeated.

PARIS, Dec. 17 .- The Government won another victory in the Chamber of Depubill. M. Vazeille proposed an amendment to the measure excluding from amnesty those guilty of perfury and forgery in connection with the Dreyfus case. Prime Minister Waldeck-Roussean company the amendment. He declared that it would reopen the whole Dreytus case, which would be an unparformable mistake. He said he would treat the matter as a question of confidence in the Government

NO NEW PLAGUE CASES.

One Death Reported From the King Williams Town District.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 17 .- A woman has fiel from the plague, in the King Willjam's Town district. No fresh cases have been reported. There is now only one case under treatment, and the quarantine has

The sentences imposed by the couri at Colesberg in the cases of the men con-victed of treason, are regarded as very lenient. Van Reneburg was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £500. Roux was condemned to two years and six months' imprisonment: Swart to one year and six months; Fowler to one year and to pay a fine of £500; fine of £500, and Muller to one year and three months.

THE WRECK OF THE GNEISENAU Spicide of the Captain When He Saw His Vessel Was Lost.

MADRID, Dec. 17 .- The German schoolship Gneisenau, which sunk at the mouth of the harbor of Malaga yesterday, is

ily breaking up. the Gneisenau committed suicide when he saw that his ship and crew could not be saved. Among the officers who were saved is one of the name of Berndet, who is a pephew of Count von Buclow, the imperial

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- A despatch to the 'Morning Post" from Madrid says that twelve Spaniards were drowned while trying to rescue those on the Gnetsenau.

BRITISH TRADE DECLINING.

England in Fear of American and German Competition.

LONDON, Dec. 15 .- The "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express" concurrently begun this morning a series of articles based on special enquiries dealing with the ques-tion of the decline of British trade. Each starts with a caudid admission of the fact that despite the apparent prosperity and fullness of orders. Great British is not holding her former position of supremacy, but in being pushed out, primarily by the United States and secondly by Germany.

Earl Li III With Fever.

LONDON, Dc. 18.-The Pekin correspon dent of the "Morning Post" says that Li Hung Chang has suffered with a slight fever for the pass three days. Dr. Velde, surgeon of the German Legation, has visit-ed him.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K. ness, Shorthand, Typewriting-825 a year.

ACCEPTABLE TO AMERICA. Conver Instructed to Agree England's Latest Suggestion.

Secretary Hay had a conference with he President yesterday afternoon about he status of the negotiations at Pekin and on returning to the State Department ent instructions to Minister Conger which, it is believed, will remove any ause of further delay in the signing of the prellininary agreement containing the conditions with which the Chinese Government must comply. The conference was based on a despatch from Mr. Conserreceived resterday, in which he explained the nature of the amendments suggested by Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister. It was shown by Mr. Conger's message that the suggested changes are immaterial that the suggested changes are immeer as and that there is no real ground for the reports that negotilations were severely jeopardized by Great Britain. One of the British proposals was that the expression

punishment of Chinese officials should be inserted in the agreement.

As these suggestions were regarded by this Government as not affecting the principles of the conditions, they are entirely acceptable. Mr. Conger had been told in his general instructions that reasonable modifications would not be objectionable in the United States, but in order that there might be no further delay or any opportunity for misunderstanding, he was informed in the instructions telegraphied by Mr. Hay yesterday afternoon that he was authorized to accept the British sugauthorized to accept the British aug-

it is believed by the Government of the cinis that there is now nothing in the way to prevent the Powers from assenting to the agreement and news that it has been the agreement and news that it has been ler gave the second of the control of the c signed will be received in a few days.

TIBET AFTER AN OPEN DOOR. Overtures Said to Bave Been Made to

England and Russin. VANCOUVER. B. C., Dec. 17.-The Rev. Chinese mission in South China, who has returned to Canada for his health, after Tibet, taking advantage of the condi-tion of China, desires to throw off the yake, and preferring to be a vassal of Russia or Great Britain has made overtures to both those countries and has in-vited both countries to open up Tibet to the commerce of the world.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER. Leo's Lament Over the Loss of the Pontiff's Sovereignty.

ROME Dec. 17.-The Pope's allocution at the secret consistory today contained besides an expression of thankfulnes to God for sparing him to complete the Holy Year the customary condemnation of Italian Government and lament for the

Truly it is a calamity for as that force has deprived the Pontiff of his just and legitimate sovereignly, which is closely bound up with his freedom. His ministry is now under the power of other men. The Pope is entirely subject to their caprices. The difficulties were increased when a short time ago we saw authority over Rome pass from one hand to another as if it were a mere matter of right and not the outcome of injustice. We wish the rights of the papacy to remain safe and intact, and declare that neither time many recent events have warned both may nor succession of Governments can sup-be imperative. It saws it would be a pity if a salutary understanding should be im-

DOCK LABORERS STRIKE. Ships Compelled to Abandon Their

Cargo at Antwerp. ANTWERP, Dec. 17 .- A strike which had been brewing for some time began today. It arose from a conflict between fit to make.

the ship owners and the dock laborers Mr. Money showed that Mr. Douglas

the city in anticipation of rioting.

The burgomaster for several days past valuity tried to bring about harmony between the men and the employers, but the former formally declared the strike on this morning, and a number of them variously estimated at from 6,000 to 12,000, quit work. Efforts were made to land the conservatism speech of Mr. Mason, because the strike on this morning, and a number of them variously estimated at from 6,000 to 12,000, quit work. Efforts were made to land the conservatism speech of Mr. Mason, because the conservation of the conserv day, but the docks were almost idle.

many vessels anticipating trouble, sailed saturday. The steamer Roumania had 9,000 tons of cargo to embark, but had to thandon it. The owners uset this afteroon and finally resolved not to accede to the demands of the strikers. They decided to adhere to their offer of 50 per cent in-crease for night work and to abolish Sunday work. If the men accept these offers the owners will discuss an increase of day wages. The city was calm throughout the

COAL MINERS GO OUT.

Several Grievances Cause a Strike in the Anthracite Region.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 17 .- The employes of the Kingston Coal Company of the mines at Edwardsville are idle. se at Gaylord were allowed to work until next Saturday, and if the strike is not ended then will join their fellow-workmen. It is the most serious strike

utside Foreman Thomas R. Morgan, of Outside Foreman Thomas R. Morgan, of No. 4 colliery, at Edwardsville, whom they charge with working against the union; the observance of the semi-monthly pay law, the privilege of having their own check weigh boss at the head of each breaker, and that not more than six inches of topping on cars be demanded.

Mr. Edwards, for the company, conceded semi-monthly pay after the first of the year and the amountment by the men of

Thursday Afternoon.

The Programme Agreed Upon in Excentive Session Vesterday-The Debate on the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Convention Continues-Arguments by Scuntors Money and Mason.

At 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon the Senate will begin voting on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the amendments now pending and those that may be offered hereafter. In executive session yesterday this pregramme was agreed upon that the conditions contained in the agreement were "Irrevacable" should be modified. The other was that a clause explaining why the Powers demanded the punishment of Chinese officials should be striking out Article III, which invites the striking out Article III, which invites the adherence of other Powers and declares that the pending convention "supersedes the Clayton-Bulwer compact, will be adopt ed, and those in charge of the treaty are confident that all other proposed changes will be defeated by a majority of ten or twelve votes. They say also that there will be at least 64 votes (six more than necessary) cast for ratification. The treaty when ratified will be submitted believed by the Government offi- again to the British Government for ap-

After the agreement yesterday Mr. But After the agreement yesterday Mr. Butler gave notice that hereafter he would will be deleted to any unanimous consent fixing a day for a vote on any important subject to any unanimous consent fixing a day for a vote on any important subject before the Schate. He declared that such agreements were likely to lessen the interest of Schators in the subjects under followed, therefore, Mr. Mason's point of view that if the declared and to statempt it, as all the roads leading to the town were guarded and his leaving would be known and the prise or analyzed and certain under international law the knowledge that an agreement would certainly fall into the hands of the motion of the fact that the matural right of defence was more fixed and certain under international law if the Euglied States should, under a treaty vith to leading to the town were guarded and his leaving would be known and the prise are would certainly fall into the hands of the motion of view that if the day leading to the town were guarded and his leaving would certainly fall into the hands of the motion of view that if the day leading to the town were guarded and is a divised not to attempt it, as all the roads that the day leading to the town were guarded and is a divised not to attempt it, as all the roads that the day leading to the town were guarded and is a matural right to protect it by precaution and the prise are the fact that the matural right of defence was more liked and certain under international law would certainly fall into the hands of the fact that the matural right of protect it by precaution and the prise are the fact that the subject of the town were guarded and is a divised not to attempt it, as all the roads that the day leading to the town were guarded and is a divised not to attempt it. Robert Jaffray, head of the American the knowledge that an agreement would Chinese mission in South China, who has be reached on the trenty yesterday without opposition had caused the Chamber to six years' labor in the mission field, states that he is in possession of information from an excellent source to the effect that to empty benches, there being. Mr. Butler said, only three Republican Senators in dressing the Senate on a question of policy for which the Republican party was re-

The discussion of the treaty yesterday only by Senators Money and Mason. They were permitted to make their speeche papacy's lost temporalities. His Holiness without interruption. Mr. Money, in the outset, declared it to be his desire to firs defeat the Hay-Pauncefule Treaty, and then by specific enactment to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. That being done be said the Senate ought to et once pass the Hepburn-Morgan Canal bill, which the Hephura-Morgan Canal bill, which was now on the Senate calendar, and proceed with the work of building the canal.

Mr. Money read at great length from the speech of Stephen A. Douglas in the United States Senate, delivered only a few years after the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had been negotiated. Mr. Douglas was the only man in the Senate who United States Senate, delivered only a few years after the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had been negotiated. Mr. Douglas was the only man in the Senate who made any active opposition to the ratification of the treaty. He opposed it upon the ground that he wanted no partnership with Great first in in respect to the transit route; that used a partnership would be productive of constant mismal abond of peace, and he urged the Senate with great jagged holes form in her steel build. After many heroic efforts the capable bond of peace, and he urged the Senate with the passengers, numbering thirty. to reject the treaty and call upon the Executive to send to the Senste the Hise convention that it might be ratified with such amendments as the Senate might see

took this view in order that the inited States might have the exclusive control men wanted double pay for this work, but
the ship owners, including the North German Lloyd and Red Star companies, refused to grant more than 50 per cent extra. The Dock Workers' Union and the
Mutual Dock Workers' Association agreed
to jointly fight.

The principal owners have been prepared
for some time to bring in men from the
country districts in the event of a strike.

The reading the exclusive control
over the transit route and might open
it to the world on such terms as were
compatible with American interests. Mr.
Douglas also opposed the treaty on the
arround that he would never enter into
any compact with Great Britain or any
other American power with respect to the
American continuent by which the faith of
the nation should be pleaked for all time
to compatible with American interests. Mr.
Douglas also opposed the treaty on the
arround that he would never enter into
any compact with Great Britain or any
other American continuent by which the faith of mental mental management was rejected by a vote of the content which has declared its intention to personnel and safety would inevitably compel us to point in the event of a strike. They receive the support of the Government to come never to annex or colonize such ment, which has declared its intention to any safety would inevitably compel us to safety with the safety with the

position of the falsity of the claim put forward by Great Britain that she had any right or voice in the proposed con-struction of an isthmian canal built by this Government without the assistance of any other nation. He declared that it was the first time in the history of all the world that any great nation ha asked to make an investment of an enor mone sum of money for a great public work for the benefit of mankind and for the commerce and trade of the world and to agree in advance that it would not defend that work in any way it might see fit. The proposition was absurd on its face and he declared that any man who believed that the American people would not defend that work against any public enemy did not understand the character of the American people. There were he said, but two conclu-sions that could be reached if the treaty

went on strike this afternoon and all four were ratified without a reservation grant ing this Government the right to forcify One was that while we could not protect and defend, we could and would d sorkmen. It is the most serious strike second was that the treaty was intended ince the ending of the general strike rently, and as the questions involved afect other mines, more men may follow up. The strikers number 1,800.

The men had demanded the discharge of untside Foreman Thomas R. Morean of the canal if that were necessary. The second was that the treaty was intended only to be kept in time of pace and that the world be deliberately violated. For that reason Mr. Mason urged that his amendment, which is as follows, should be adopted: the canal if that were necessary.

Provided, That if the United States shall be

The Cinyton-Bulwer Trenty. Mr. Mason declared that no one would deny the power or the legal right of the United States to abrogate the Clayton car and the appointment by the men of check weigh boss, but would not contain to discharge Mr. Morgan or agree the topping question. whenever either of the pasts disadvanted to the topping question.

A strike also occurred at the No. 3 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre mine this morning, when four outside men refused to do some extra work and were discharged. Their fellow-workmen at once went on strike and the mine was idle.

An Enrihquake in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tean. Dec 17.—A distinct shock of carthquake lasting twenty seconds, was felt over east Tennessee, southwest Virginia, einstein Kentucky, and west Virginia, einstein Kentucky, and western North Carolina tonight at 9-35 o'clock.

Ballantine's ladia Pale Ale is the perfection of the pasts of the door of about the condition of the natural rights of an other or robbed another nation of either than the condition of the consideration it had yielded to secure the treaty.

In discussing that odenand article stating that Senor Figueredo, Section of the matural rights of an other or of about the continuous particle stating that Senor Figueredo, Section of the matural rights of the commission that is empirically of the commission that is empirically of the commission of the covered nothing of an incriminating nature. Today the "Independencia" published an article stating that Senor Figueredo, Section of the matural rights of the commission that is empirically of the commission that is empirically of the commission of the covered nothing of an incriminating nature. Today the "Independencia" published an article stating that Senor Figueredo, Section of the commission that is empirically of the commission that is empirically of the commission of the commission of the covered nothing of an incriminating nature. Today the "Independencia" published an article stating that Senor Figueredo, Section of the commission that is empirically of the commission that is empirically of the commission of the

the United States as to the use of its own property. The only consideration Great Britain had parted with was an agreement to respect the Monroe Doctrine, contained in the treaty, which agreement it had openly violated, as it had also violated the agreement not to colonize in Courted America.

The Senate Decides to Act on

whether those rights were infringe by the weakest or the strongest of nations they should be insisted upon. Reverting again to the defence of the canai, Mr. Mason held that it was the right and the duty of a nation to defend itself, its citizens, and its property, and that that right, in the language of a distinguished writer of international law, suspended the obligations to set in obedience to other principler. This right of defence involved the rights to take such precautionary meas-ures as might be deemed sufficient. This or only included the right to erect fortiacions, but to go into neutral or friend-territory to make assault upon the emy, and in support of this contention. Mason quoted namerous legal decis-is. He showed that British forces had come into American territory and boarded certain versels, and that England had de-manded a deposit" of the Danish fleet on the ground that Denmark was in secret offiance with France to the end that France might take possession of the Dan-ish fleet and use it against Eugland. These and other decisions proved, from

the Chamber, while Mr. Mooney was ad-

Mr. Butler added that when the Senate has a consect questions to its milistac-tion there would probably be no difficulty in receiving an agreement, but he warned the Republican managers that he should be present to prevent an agreement being reached at a time when he believed it to

In Executive Session.

in executive session was participated in

shipwrecked crew and passengers suffer-ed terribly from cold, exposure, and hun-ger before being rescued. Captain Olsen, who was in command of the Topeks when the struck, is one of the oldest pilots of mained on shore near the wreck until as sistance was received.

NINE OF THE CREW LOST.

The Steamer Alpha Wreeked in Storm Near Victoria, B. C.

Alaska route. Officers and crew ro

VANCOUVER. Dec. 17 .- The steam er Alpha, loaded with \$20,000 worth of salt salmon for Japan, was wrecked on Yellow Islands near Victoria at the entrance to Bain Sound, in a blow Saturday night and is a total loss. Nine persons aboard were drowned, including Barber, the own-er, Furser Barber, Chief Engineer Mathi-eson; Dunn, the second engineer, and Murray, the third engineer. Twentyfive of the crew were saved by one of them swimming ashore with a life line.

ENROLLING THE CHOCTAWS. The Dawes Commission Taking Evi-

dence in Mississippi. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17 .- The Dawer ndian Commission, just from the Indian Territory, began its session in Hattiesburg, Miss., today. The object of the Hatleaburg sitting is to enroll the Mississippl Choctaw Indians. This portion of the tribe remained behind in Mississippi when the main portion of the tribe the Indian Territory to reside. Under the Choctaw allotments the Hattiesburg Indians have rights in the Indian Territory, and the present enrollment is being made in order to adjust the matters. Several days will be required to take all the evidence and to investigate all the claims and determine which of the Chocws in Louisiana and Mississippt are en cited to a share of the Choctaw fund. The Choctaws who refused to leave their home, when the great exodus to the Indian Teritery took place are located today in inties of Mississippi and Si Tammany Parish, Louislana. They live in villages apart from the whites, and there has been little intermixture of the bloods

SECRECY TO BE OBSERVED. investigation of Charges Against

Cuban Municipal Officials. SANTIAGO DE CUBA. Dec. 17 .- "La Republica," on Saturday published an

Another Negro Lynched to Avenge Barber Simon's Death.

had also violated the agreement not to colonize in Central America.

The fact that England was passing into the "sere and yellow leaf"—the way of all Empires—coght not to be the foundation for any demand on the part of the United States. Here, there was not age, but eternal youth, and the United States should Mr. Masson said, treat Great Britain with the same consideration and courage with which we would treat with Costa Rica feeble as it was, or with the allied Pow-Suspect Taken From the Jail at Boonville and Hauged to a Tree-The Sheriff Unable to Escape With feeble as it was, or with the allied Pow-ers, mighty as they were. The United States was entitled to its own rights, and

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17 .- "Whistling loe," the third suspect in the murder of Hollie Simon, the Rockport barber, was taken from the jail at Boonville tonight and strung up to a limb of a tree on the main street of the town, the lynching being witnessed by several hundred people, but only about one hundred men participated. The members of the mob made no attempt to disguise, but went at the

with his prisoner, but no demonstration was made against any of the citizens who were passing about on the streets. The mob began to assemble early in the afternoon, and the town was soon filled with strangers.

The sheriff grew uneasy and talked to some of the citizens about trying to remove his prisoner to Evansville, but was

six at a time, and it soon became apparif the United States acquired property and ent that it would be useless to attempt built the conal as a national investment than it would be under the plan contem-plated in the Charton-Bulwer Treaty. As escape. Dark had hardly fallen upon the town when the mob began to gather a national investment the United States would have a right to expect to receive different consideration in the matter of protection to the canal than it could have received had the canal been built by priaround the jall and at 6:40 o'clock several men appeared at the full door and demanded the prisoner. The sheriff refused to give him up and appealed to the crowd vate enterprise, asking the guaranteed in the name of the law to go away. His neutrality of the whole world.

The purport of this part of Mr. Mason's argument was not so much to show the changed conditions that existed now, but "Whistling Joe" crouched in the back

and the door was battered down and the mob entered the jail.

"Whistling Joe" crouched in the back of his cell when the mob entered, but he said nothing when dragged from his cell with a rope around his neck and two stout men back of him pushing him along. When the jail door was reached a shoul was yend in by those oa the outopply if the United States were to make treaty at the present time and in accordance with the present plan to construct this canal as a purely governmental affair. At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Mason does not expect his amendment to prevail. He will vote for the pending amendment, and will vote against shout was sent up by those on the outside and the terrified negro was picked up and carried to a tree about fifty feet from the jail. He was pressed to confess. He refused to do so, but prayed lustily for mercy.

The crowd grew impatient, and the rope was thrown over the limb of the tree and the struggling negro was raised up and left dangling in the air. The mobithen retired from the town and the sheriff cut down the body of the nego, but life was extituct.

Lation. There is a report this evening that the Senators may refuse to have the Chamber used as a dining-room, but this is not authenticated.

A RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES Cleveland Discusses the Reorganization of the Democracy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The "Atlanta Journal" this afternoon publishes an interview with ex-President Cleveland, obtained by a said correspondent at Prince. the ratification of the Hay-Pauacefote Treaty because he believes it should not be ratified without either direct or im-plied authority to fortify the canal.

but life was extinct.

When Governor Mount heard of tonight's typeking he blamed the cheriff of
Spencer County for not notifying him of
the condition of affairs so that he could
have ordered the militia to the scene
earlier in the day and thus pro ceted the

which place he was talking, and that a meb of several handred people was altered to support it.

The Topeka left Skagusy in a blinding blizzard at 3 o'clock on the afternon that she was wrecked. At 5 o'clock after seeking for two hours for shelter from the gale and show, she struck the beach on Sullivan Island. The passengers were landed on the mainland. The Alert on her way to Juneau, picked up part of them and took them to that city.

The passengers were taken on shore in steamer, the only one fit for use. The shipwrecked crew and passengers suffered terribly from cold. negro suspect.

A HARVARD MAN MISSING.

Believed to Have Been Kidnaped by Some of His Friends.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17.-Shirley G. Ellis, Harvard's fullback this fall, a prominent athlete and member of the senior class, has disappeared under cirumstances that seem to point to kidnaping. From the developments thus far the evidence points to the affair being connected with the election of class day officers by the seniors tomorrow and Wednesday. Sunday night Ellis received what now seems to have been a forged telegram, asking him to come home to Lynn. He signed for the telegram him-self, started for the train, but never

reached Lynn.
When some of his friends today enquired what might have been the cause
of his call home they learned that no
telegram had been sent him by his parents on Sunday and that they did not know of his whereabouts.

It is reported tenight that Ellis had promised the managers of the salate to withdraw his name if it be placed in nomination for any office. When the nominations were announced on Sunday right it was found that Ellis had been put in nomination for a and seen put in the second seen the Photographic Committee. The au-nouncement was made shortly after Ell's left Cambridge. It is thought some of his friends, knowing his election prom-ises, kidnaped him, and that he will tara up after the elections are over tomorrow

CRASHED INTO A TROLLEY CAR. Twelve People Injured in an Accident at Luxern Borough, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 17-A Lehigh Vailey coal train, while backing up the Raub breaker at Luzern Borough this morning, crashed into a trolley car on the Dallas and Harvey's Lake line and demelished it, injuring the tweive pasengers. The injured are Dr. C. A. Spener, of Lehman; James Eley, his wife and bughter, of Trucksville; E. S. Newman

cer, of Lehman; James Eley, his wife and daughter, of Trucksville; E. S. Newman, Luzern Borough; E. J. Bartraux, G. G. Langeff, Mrs. T. Oldshore, Mrs. William Berket, A. L. Snyder, Joseph Hugan, and H. M. Thomas, of Wilkesbarre.

All were cut and bruised. Dr. Spencer was severely injured internally, and E. S. Newman was thrown from the splintered car into Toby's Creek. The car was approaching the Lehigh Valley on a down grade, and did not stop when the braices were put on, the wheels slipping over the rails, on which ice had formed.

Ocean Steamship Movements. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-Arrived-Umbria Liverpool: La Champagne, Havre, Arrived

out-Columbia, from New York, at Gib-raltar; Potsdam, from New York, at

CHOATE COMING HOME.

Shocked by the Death His Law Partner. NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- A London spe-

dal to the "Journal" says: "Ambassador Choate will, it is said, sail on Saturday or the week afterward for the United States, the death of his part-

ner, Charles C. Beaman, having rendered

his presence in New York necessary. "The news of Mr. Beaman's death was The Sheriff Unable to Escape With
His Prisoner—Governor Mount's
Tender of Assistance Ignored.

Tender of Assistance Ignored.

Tender of Assistance Ignored.

The news of Mr. Beaman's death was a great shock to him, as he had no idea that his partner was even failing. It is believed here that Ambassador Choate will not return to London. He is not a rich man, and his life here as Ambassador entails not only the loss of his professional income, but is likewise a heavy drain on his purse, as his salary is barely sufficient to pay his house rent. This in itself rendered him disinclined to retain the Ambassadorship for another four years, and now that his partner in the firm of Everts Choate & Beaman is dead his return to America for good has

become more than ever probable.

"There is excellent authority, likewise, for stating that Colonel Hay has written to some of his English friends here, dework as deliberately and apparently as free from excitement as though it was a mere matter of everyday occurrence.

Every street in the town was guarded to prevent the possible escape of the sheriff course consistent with ideas of honor.

"The story is generally believed, for public men here fail to understand how he could remain in office after the rejection of his treaty by the Senate and its subse-quent abandonment by the President."

SNUBS FOR PINGREE. Members of Michigan's Suprem

Court Not to Attend His Dinner. DETROIT, - Mich., Dec. 17 .- Governo Pingree conceived the idea of giving a sort of good-bye spread at Lansing and gave carte blanche to one of the hotels in Detroit to furnish dinner, waiters, and everything in connection with it. He sent out typewritten invitations informally worded, closing with the sentence, "I'll guarantee you will have a good time." The dinner is to occur at Lansing in the

Senate Chamber tomorrow evening. Among others whom the guests were invited to meet were the members of the Supreme Court of Michigan, but the courts solemnly this afternoon voted unanimous-ly not to accept. Possibly it was the rumor that the Governor is to furnish ail known drinks at the dinner which shocked the distinguished judges of the highest court of the State. The more probable explanation is that they decided thus openly to snub him in revenge for his frequent criticisms of them through interviews in the Detroit papers. Such men as ex-Gov.

the Tariff act a foreign country although
John T. Rich have also declined the invitation. There is a report this evening
that the Senators may refuse to have the
Chamber used as a dining-room, but this

Journal' this afternoon publishes an in-terview with ex-President Cleveland, ob-tained by a staff correspondent at Prince-was effectual under the Constitution, to ton, N. J. Mr. Cleveland was quoted as follows:

Democratic party is a return to first prin-ciples. The Democratic party has not been fatally disorganized, but it sadly Government by the Constitution."

The Torpedo Boat Covers a Mile in 1 Minute and 58 Seconds.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 17 .- If the official trip of the new torpedo boat detroyer Pailey equals the performance of the hoat in its preliminary tests off Newport last week the United States Government will come into possession of one of the fastest and finest torpedo boats in the world. The Bailey is at present under the command of Capt. W. A. Miller, the well known master of the record breaking steam yacht Kanawha. Captain Miller was in town on Sunday and reported the per fermance of the Bailey on her preliminary trial over the measured mile course on Narragansett Bay as something remarkable.

markable.

The record was taken by Charles Seabury and officials from the Newport Training Station. The little craft went over the course, which is technically 5,682 feet, the course, which is a nautical mile, three times. The first run was made in two minutes, one second, the second, in exactly two minutes and the third in one minute. fifty-eight seconds. The Bailey carried a crew of fifty-eight. The Balley carried a crew of fifty-eight.
Sav is 210 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches wide,
and has a draft of nine feet three inches.
The contract calls for a speed of thirty
knows an hour for two hours. The trial
will probably take place on Wednesday or
Thursday off New London.

OBJECT TO GOING TO HAWAIL Indigent Porto Ricans Colonized in a San Francisco Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17,-Fifty-four of the Porto Ricans who rebelled against going to Hawail to work on plantations are colonising in a hotel on Pacific Street, while several mothers, with their little ones, are being ledged at the Infant's Shelter. Many bundles of clothing have been donated and the ludigent arrivals

have taken on an air of variegated pros-Some of the men are sporting two vests, he kind of parment to which they were vidently strangers in their island home. In putting on the vest the Porto Ricans go through the overhand motions of a mon climbing a ladder. The women were not overlooked, as contributions included warm clothing and shoers for all. The hildren were also made happy. One little nap, bern under the American flag, was given a campaign cap, and all the after-noon his index finger was kept busy call-ing attention to his newly acquired dec-

oration.

The men of the party are hopeful of obtaining work in a body in California, but thus far calls have been only for one or two men. There are no artisans among the immigrants, but all express a willing sess to work as laborers.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

ARGUING THE TEST CASE

The Porto Rican Tariff Law Before the Supreme Court.

The Constitutionality of the Act Challenged in the Appeal of John H. Goetze-Customs Duties on Ar-

tieles Imported From Insular Pas-

sessions of the United States.

Argument was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon in the case of John H. Goetze against the United States, for the return of money paid by him as customs duties on goods brought into the United States from Porto Rico between the time of the signing of the Treaty of Paris and the approval of the act for the government of Porto Rico. By request of counsel the court extended the period for argument to five hours on a side, and gave permission for three attorneys, to make argument for the appellants in the opening and one at the close. Attorney Gen-

for the Government of the United States. The case was opened by Mr. Brown, of Comstock & Brown New York. He made a concise statement of the case, and was followed by E. C. Perkins, of New York, of counsel for Goetze. Mr. Perkins said that the claim of the appellant rests upon two propositions of law, one depending upon the Tariff act of 1897 and the other upon the Constitution. These propositions

eral Griggs will present all the argument

First-That Porto Rice, when the appel-iant's goods were brought thence to New York, was not a foreign country, so that

they were not within the purview of the Tariff act.

Second—That Porto Rico at that time was within the United States, so that if the Tariff act were to be construed as imposing a tax upon merchandles so circumstanced, the imposition violates the provision of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The Goetze case comes to the Supreme Court on appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern distriet of New York, and Mr. Perkirs set forth the errors into which he corceived the circuit judge to have fallen as

1. In holding that Porto Rico, whether a colony, dependency, territory, province, or what not was within the meaning of "2. In holding that Porto Rico when an-nexed by this nation, did not become a part of the United States within the mean-

ing of the provisions of the Constitution which requires that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout Cleveland Discusses the Reorganiza-tion of the Democracy.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The "Atlanta Porto Rico should be governed as a for-

accomplish this result.

'4. In holding that it depends upon the will of the Government whether upon an annexation of new territory it shall exer-"In my opinion the great need of the

Not a Foreign Country.

Counsel for Goetze said that to his view the meaning of the words "Imported from

to give to the Government—as distinctive from the nation—an unlimited, or limited dominion over the island. So fi as the two questions are related we rath belleve that the question whether t' powers of the Government are unlimit will be answered, in one aspect at lead by determining whether the meaning that phrase is not that all duties, et must be uniform throughout all territo

within the national dominion. The attorney laid down the proposition that "the people of the United States in organizing the Government of the United States have established certain limits ever and nowhere to be transcended; and that those limits may not be transcended the Constitution is written Constitu-tional limitations are the ubiquitous conomitants of constitutional power. this proposition he reasoned that "the claim of unlimited power in new territory is opposed to our entire theory of con-

stitutional government Government Exceeds Its Powers.

In support of this contention counsel for appellant held that the decision of the Circuit Court is not based upon any consideration either of the asture of the particular power of whose abuse the appellant complains or of the particular limitations of that power which he invokes. The pretensions which it sustains relate to the exercise of all conceivable relate to the exercise of all conceivable powers of government, and the only limitations which they contemplate is the limitation of constitutional limitations.

"These prefensions," he continued, "are put forth in the behalf, not of the people of the Tailed States but of the people

of the United States, but of the Govern-ment of the United States. "But he Government finds its origin, its powers, and all its attributes in the will

of the people numbers expressed but in the Constitution of the United States. There is, then us Government of the United States but that ordained in the Constitution, and no powers have been conferred upon it except by the Constitu-tion. That any power which it can exer-cise anywhere is necessarily derived from the Constitution must be conceded.

The claim made by our opponents is that the Covernment of the United States

that the Government of the United States has power to extend the national domain, no cession or by conquest, to every part of the world, and to govern all territory so acquired according to its own unlimited will and discretion; for the concession that a Republic cannot be allowed to govern without any restraint; is valueless when coupled with the assertion that there is no definition or limitation of its according. "It amounts to this: That so far as

"It amounts to him: Itaa is at an econcerns such territory the supreme will of the people stopped short at the mere organizing of the Government, and established no limit which it could not transcend; or, in other words, that it did not provide a written consistution for the whole, but only for a part, of the national domain."

Mr. Perkins cited the following opinion

of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Marbury vs. Madison:
"The original and supreme will organ-izes the Government and assigns to differ-ent departments their respective powers. ent departments their respective powers. It may stop either here or establish cer-